THE

CRISIS:

OR,

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

Preſent STATE of AFFAIRS.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men,
Which, taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune;
Omitted——All the future Voyage of their Lives,
Is bound in Shallows and in Miſeries.
On ſuch a full Sea are we now afloat,
And we muſt take the Current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our Ventures. SHAKESP.

Quare videte, num dubitandum vobis ſit omni ſtudio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis veſtri, ſalus ſociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunæ plurimorum civium cum Republica defenduntur.

CIC. pro Lege Manilia.

LONDON:

Printed for L. DAVIS, and C. REYMERS, againſt Gray's-Inn-Gate, Holborn.
M. DCC. LXI.

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THE preſent Criſis is highly important. — Our Enemies perſiſt in an obſtinate Refuſal to comply with ſuch reaſonable Terms of Accommodation, as our preſent Succeſſes give us Reaſon to expect.

Our Miniſters are wiſely providing for the Expences of another Campaign. —— This ſinks the Funds, and with them the Spirits of ſome Men: who from a timorouſneſs of Diſpoſition, or Ignorance of the Nature of Publick Credit (for I hope they have no worſe Motives) endeavour to terrify their well-meaning Neighbours with the dreadful Apprehenſions of a National Bankruptcy.

This Fear is ill-grounded. —— We will therefore endeavour to ſhew, — That our Publick Affairs are not in that dangerous State theſe Men ſeem to apprehend; — and that they are not only GLORIOUS, but HOPEFUL.

That the preſent State of Affairs is GLORIOUS, is what I believe no

Briton,

Briton, who deſerves that Name, will deny.

LET us take a ſummary View of our Military Affairs from the Time immediately preceding the unfortunate Loſs of *Minorca*. —— What a Heavineſs hung upon our Spirits, even before that diſgraceful Event? —— Did not the Fears of an Invaſion cramp the Naval Service to that Degree, as to affect the Courage of a timorous Admiral, to the Loſs of the Nation's Honour, and his own Life? Did not the ſame univerſal Terror compel thoſe who were moſt averſe to ſuch Meaſures, to call in foreign Troops to our Aſſiſtance? Our wooden Walls were not then thought ſtrong enough to reſiſt, nor our national Forces bold

enough to repel ſuch formidable Enemies.

LET us caſt a Veil over this Part of our Hiſtory.

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuiſſe, & non potuiſſe refelli.

When we gained Time to breathe a little, and recover our Surpriſe, and a bold Enterpriſe was ſet on foot, to recover our Reputation, and reſtore us by Degrees to our National Courage, —— What cautious Meaſures were purſued? —— What Aſſurance of Succeſs was demanded before we would attempt to ſet Foot on the Territories of *France*? Some of our oldeſt Commanders thought it at beſt

an

an ill-concerted Enterpriſe, if not an unpardonable Preſumption.

BUT I mean not to cenſure and inflame. —— I would unite all Parties in a general Deſign to ſupport the preſent glorious Condition of their Country.

WHAT a new Scene did the following Years preſent us with!

VICTORIES won by Generals whoſe Names we had ſcarce heard of. —— Under ſuch Difficulties and Diſadvantages —— in Climates ſo dangerous — in Countries ſo unknown, that even to have marched through them only with ſo large a Force, and ſo little Loſs, would in former Times have been thought an extraordinary

Ex-

Exploit.. —— Where Vigilance and Caution were ſtill more neceſſary than Courage. —— And a general Combination of all Military Virtues was neceſſary to encounter ſuch unheard of Dangers. The very Deſcription of the Difficulties our Troops encountered, would fill us with Horror and Amazement. —— What then would the Sight of them have done?

THE Retreat of the Ten thouſand *Greeks* over the Mountains of *Aſia*,—— and *Hannibal*'s March over the rugged *Alps*, have been the Admiration of former Ages; but if ever our Wars in *North America* ſhall have the good Fortune to be deſcribed by a *Xenophon*, or a *Livy*, —— the Glory of the *Britons* will ſoon eclipſe that of the *Greeks* and *Africans*.

BUT

BUT let me not wrong theſe noble Actions by my feeble Pen. —— Let me not be partial to one Scene of Action. —— The Multitude of great Actions performed by our Fleets and Armies, would take a Volume to relate, even in the moſt unadorned and plaineſt Narrative.

NOR are Courage and Conduct the diſtinguiſhing Characters of this fortunate War. The milder Virtues of Clemency and Generoſity have gone Hand in Hand with them, and ſhewn that we conquer not to ruin, but ſave. Thus did the old *Romans* act in their uncorrupted State. By this they won the Hearts of their Enemies without enſlaving their bodies. —— Thus have our Soldiers taught the ſavage *Indians* Mercy, not by Precept, but

but Example. —— The moſt ſucceſsful Method of Inſtruction, and which may in Time lead the Way to a more extenſive Converſion.

SHALL I now ſay with *Cicero*,

Proh Dii immortales! Tantane unius hominis incredibilis ac divina vertus; tam brevi tempore lucem afferre reipublicæ potuit. No; I mean to flatter no Man. — A truly great Miniſter will avoid Envy as much as poſſible, and willingly ſhare the Merit of his Succeſſes with thoſe who have co-operated with him. —— It is impoſſible to conceive ſuch numerous and extenſive Operations ſhould be planned by any one Man. ——— It is a Proof of a ſingular good Judgment to approve of good Advice, and of a laudable Modeſty

deſty to aſſume no more Merit than juſtly belongs to us. ——— Thus he who takes Credit for no more than is due to him, will always be able to ſupport his Reputation in all the various Turns of Human Affairs.

IF we look back into our Hiſtory, and conſider the ſeveral Wars that have been carried on between *England* and *France*, ——— we ſhall find none to compare with the preſent in the Number and Importance of our Victories; which have been obtained in every Quarter of the Globe, and made our Glory as extenſive as our Commerce.

THE Wars of *Edward the Third*, and *Henry the Fifth*, how glorious ſoever to thoſe two Monarchs, had no

Tendency to the Benefit of their Country. Had their final Succeſſes been equal to the Wiſhes of thoſe two Princes, ——— *England* would long ſince have been a Province to *France*. ——— Theſe Wars were not founded on national Policy.

THE Union of *England* with *France* would not have had the ſame Conſequences as the Union of *Scotland* with *England*. ——— By the former, *England* would have followed the Fortune of *France*, and loſt both her civil and religious Liberties. ——— By the latter, *Scotland* hath happily preſerved both.

IT is very evident, that the Councils and Intereſts of *France* would have taken the Lead, ſince we cannot but

but obſerve with Surpriſe, that the Arms of *France* were placed before thoſe of *England*, even in the wiſe and ſpirited Reign of *Elizabeth*, tho' ſhe had not one Town left on the Continent of *France*.

OUR Conqueſts in the preſent War can never create any Rivalſhip, much leſs endanger our Independency.——— They are ſo remote, and divided from all Connections with this Part of the World, that they cannot ſtir up any reaſonable Jealouſy in our Neighbours, by giving us either Power or Inclination to diſturb them, as Conqueſts in *Europe* would naturally do.

WE ſeek not Extenſion of Power, but Security of Commerce.

THE long and expenſive confederate Wars of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, were not for the ſole Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Nation. They were carried on more for the Advantage of our Allies than of ourſelves. ——— And preſent Experience ſhews us to how little Purpoſe, ——— ſince that Barrier, which coſt us ſo much Blood and Treaſure to conquer, is openly neglected by one of thoſe Allies, and ſecretly betrayed by the other; if it be true, that *Oſtend* and *Newport* are to remain in the Hands of *France*.

THE Victories of the Duke of *Marlborough* were undoubtedly very ſplendid, and were decorated with all the Art that the beſt Pens and fineſt Pencils of *Europe* could give them. They ſuſpended for a While the Clamours of

of Faction: —— But their Importance to *England* not being equal to their Splendor, the Force of Party at length prevailed, and we loſt the beſt Part of the Fruits we ought to have reaped from them. —— The Number and Conſequence of the Victories gained in the preſent War, are ſo great, that they need no artful Orator to diſplay them. —— Nothing is now wanting, but a prudent and ſteady Conduct to apply their Importance.

BUT ſome will ſay, —— We confeſs that our Succeſſes have been beyond all Hopes of the preſent, or precedent of former Times. —— But may we not carry the Matter too far? May we not ſpend our Money in Purſuit of Glory, till we have not a Penny in our Pockets?

NOT

NOT to inſiſt, that the very great Expences we have been at, are ſtrong Reaſons to perſiſt till we have indemnified ourſelves in ſome Meaſure for the vaſt Sums we have expended, —— I do not doubt, but I ſhall ſatisfy all reaſonable Men, that our preſent State is not only GLORIOUS, but HOPEFUL, and that our Intereſt will moſt probably ſurvive our Glory.

THE Affair of public Credit is not yet thoroughly underſtood. —— The wiſeſt Men have been miſtaken in their Conjectures on this Subject. —— This however ſeems pretty evident, that as a great Number of good Subjects have the beſt Part of their Fortunes in the Funds, Policy forbids their being totally redeemed, tho' Prudence

dence may require their being kept within a manageable Compaſs.

THE Public Funds are a great Inducement to wealthy Foreigners to ſettle amongſt us, —— who in the ſecond Generation become Purchaſers of Land, and thoroughly incorporated with us. ——— Thus the Funds become a Means of ſupporting, inſtead of weakening the landed Intereſt, as will quickly be ſeen in the advanced Price of Lands, ſo ſoon as Peace hath been a few Years ſettled amongſt us,

LET us take a more particular View of the preſent State of the National Debt, and ſee what poſſible Means we have to make this Burthen tolerable.

SUPPOSE we ſhould owe One hundred and twenty Millions at the End of

of the War, ſecured by the Funds, and ſix Millions more for Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

If, at the End of the War, we be able to reduce our Land Forces to Twenty thouſand Men (including Five thouſand Marines) and our Seamen to Ten thouſand. ——— The current Service may be ſupplied by two Millions, ſeven hundred thouſand Pounds, which is the Amount of the Land and Malt Taxes as they now ſtand. In this Caſe we ſhall have at leaſt One Million and an Half to be applied annually out of the Sinking Fund; which in Four Years Time will diſcharge the Arrears of Services incurred, without any new Loan.

At the End of these four Years, we may ease the Land of One Shilling in the Pound: After which, by the gradual Increase of the Sinking Fund, the Nation may continue to apply One Million and an Half to the Reduction of the National Debt; which in six Years Time will pay off Nine or Ten Millions, and leave us at that Period indebted One hundred and ten Millions.

We shall have gained great Experience by this Time, of the Effects of the last six Years Payments, and shall now be enabled to spare the Land One Shilling more.

The Savings by the Reduction of the Debt, will, I presume, in ten Years Time, leave us a Sinking Fund of

Two Millions (over and above what will ſupply the Place of the Two Shillings in the Pound, Land-Tax) which being annually applied, will in ten Years more reduce the Debt to Ninety Millions; ſo that in twenty Years Time, the Nation would be found in very eaſy Circumſtances, and might at Leiſure, by an annual Payment of One Million only, reduce the Debt to leſs than Seventy Millions, ſo as to have only Two Millions annually to pay for Intereſt, which will be found, by Experience, no inconvenient Incumbrance, ſince it will only make the Monied Intereſt one Tenth of the Landed Intereſt, as Two Millions is not more than Two Shillings in the Pound, of the true annual Value of our Lands, as now improved.

THUS in twenty Years Time (no very diſtant Period in Matters of ſuch vaſt Importance) the Nation may hope to ſee itſelf in a Condition to ſpare many of the preſent moſt burthenſome Taxes, eſpecially ſuch as affect Trade and Induſtry.

I DO not pretend to be very exact in theſe Computations, not knowing what the National Debt may be at the End of the War: But I think the preſent Computations will be ſufficient to ſhew that our Condition is not deſperate. Thoſe who are Maſters of the Political Ledger may eaſily clear this Matter to the Satisfaction of the moſt ſcrupulous.

BUT to this it will be naturally objected, —— That all I have ſaid

proceeds on a Suppoſition of a conſtant and ſettled Peace. This I confeſs.

In Anſwer to which, I may venture to aſſert, That there is much leſs Danger of our being diſturbed for twenty or thirty Years to come, than there was from the Peace of *Utrecht*, to the laſt *French* War, which contained a longer Space of Time.

But to obviate this Objection more fully, I will oppoſe a Suppoſition full as probable, *viz.* That by a prudent Management of the Public Revenue, it may be improved to the Value of One Million more, in twenty Years Time, without the Addition of any new Taxes.

A good Foundation is already made by his Majeſty's generous Acceptance

ceptance of Eight hundred thouſand Pounds in Lieu of the whole Civil Liſt Revenue: By which it is computed the Public will ſave at leaſt Two hundred thouſand Pounds a Year.

IT will not be thought an unreaſonable Suppoſition, that the Cuſtoms of *England* may be advanced Two hundred thouſand Pounds a Year more, by the more effectual ſuppreſſing of Smuggling, eſpecially from the *Iſle of Man*.

WE may hope for great Improvements of the Revenues of *Scotland*, when the Nobility and Gentry of that Country heartily concur in it, which Duty and Gratitude will naturally incline them to. This might be eſtimated at One hundred thouſand Pounds a Year more.

If *Ireland* was to maintain Two thouſand Seamen (as in Juſtice that Kingdom ought to do) it would eaſe this Nation of One hundred thouſand Pounds more, ——— which is equal to ſo much gained.

If we conſider the immenſe Expences this Nation hath been put to, in protecting and enlarging the Trade and Intereſts of the *American* Colonies, and what vaſt Sums have been tranſported thither during the preſent War, the greateſt Advantages of which terminate in their Intereſts, it would not be unreaſonable to expect, that in twenty Years Time they ſhould be both able and willing to aſſiſt their Mother Country with Three or Four hundred thouſand Pounds a Year; of which one Half might be raiſed by the Northern

Northern Colonies, and the other Half by the Sugar Iſlands.

THE vaſt Sums that have been expended by the Publick in ſecuring the *Eaſt India* Company's Settlements, entitle the Nation to ſome Returns of Benefit: either by laying open their Trade at the Expiration of their Charter, or by obliging them to pay a large annual Sum for the Renewal of it; as ſhall ſeem moſt expedient to the Wiſdom of Parliament.

THESE, and many other Advantages, will doubtleſs be ſtrictly attended to, ſo as by all lawful and honourable Means to increaſe the Public Revenue, and reduce the National Debt.

IT may be ſaid, theſe Expectations are very diſtant and uncertain.

I HOPE

I HOPE I may juſtly anſwer, —— So is the Proſpect of any future EXPENSIVE WAR.

I DESIRE only to ſet one Uncertainty againſt another. I dare ſay we ſhall not engage in any new War on the CONTINENT in any ſhort Space of Time. And as to a Sea War, we know that doth not much affect the National Wealth.

IF theſe Things are ſo, —— I hope my Countrymen will lay aſide all dreadful Apprehenſions of the Expence of another Campaign, ſince, at the worſt, if we are to be poor, we had better be poor and free, than Beggars and Slaves; as we certainly muſt be, if ever the *French* have us in their Power.

Now

Now is the Time to eſtabliſh our own and our Childrens Independency, and ſettle a laſting Peace. Our Enemy is weak,—therefore we are ſtrong; for theſe Things are comparative; follow your Blow, and he will not ſoon be able to recover to hurt you. Conſider he is greatly provoked, and you can have no Security againſt his Revenge, but his Want of Ability.

Oaths are but Words, and Words but
Wind,
Too feeble Implements to bind.

TREATIES are not made of much ſtronger Materials. No wiſe State will truſt to them. And as to Guarantees,—— let the preſent State of *Hanover* ſhew how much they are to be depended upon.

BE bold;——be ſteady;——we have all the Encouragement a People can deſire;——a moſt excellent King,——honeſt and able Miniſters,——brave and experienced Commanders both by Sea and Land.

NOTHING can hurt us, but our own Impatience. The Tide ſerves,——let us follow the Current of Succeſs, and we ſhall not fail of ſoon reaching the ſafe Harbour of a laſting and honourable Peace.

GIVE me Leave to cloſe all I have ſaid with the Story of *Perſeus*, one of the Succeſſors of *Alexander the Great*, and laſt King of *Macedon*.

THE *Romans* having carried on a long War againſt this Prince, he had Recourſe

Recourſe to the *Baſtarnæan Gauls*, a warlike Nation, for their Aſſiſtance. A Sum of Money was ſtipulated as a Reward of their Service, which was to be paid as they advanced nearer to the Place of Action. *Perſeus* kept his Payments till the *Gauls* were advanced ſo far, that he concluded they would not chooſe to retreat. On this his Avarice tempted him to ſtop Payment, contrary to the Maxim of his two great Predeceſſors, *Philip* and *Alexander*, who uſed to ſay,

"THAT Victory ſhould be purchaſed with Money, and not Money ſaved at the Expence of Victory."

THE *Gauls*, enraged at his Breach of Faith, immediately marched back

to their own Country, and left him a Prey to the *Romans*, —— who ſoon after ſubdued the powerful Kingdom of *Macedon*, when they ſeized both his Perſon, Family, and immenſe Wealth. *Perſeus* and his Children attended the the triumphal Chariot of the great *Paulus Æmilius*, his vaſt Riches filled the *Roman* Treaſury, and the vanquiſhed *Macedon* became a miſerable Province.

THUS did *Perſeus* ruin himſelf, his Family and Kingdom, —— and remains a dreadful Example of ILL-TIMED PARSIMONY.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

THE Reader will eaſily diſcover, that the preceeding Papers were compoſed at a Time when the late great Change in the Adminiſtration was not in the leaſt foreſeen. And it may likewiſe be neceſſary to inform him, that as the Author reſides conſtantly in the Country, he is not minutely informed of the exact Amount of the National Debt; and therefore humbly craves ſome Allowance for any Miſtake on that Head.

WITH

WITH reſpect to the Change in the Adminiſtration, he hopes the Wiſdom of the Nation, now aſſembled in Parliament, will ſoon diſpel thoſe Fears which have forced themſelves on Mens Minds, on account of that Diviſion.

As all Men are fallible, it is impoſſible to avoid Differences of Opinion, eſpecially in Matters new and intricate; where the Conſequences are important, and not eaſily foreſeen. And this Difference of Opinion will ſooner happen amongſt ſincerely honeſt Men (as I believe all the Parties concerned in the ſuppoſed Queſtion to be) than amongſt Courtiers of a more ductile Temper, who follow their Leader with implicit Faith.

THERE

THERE were certainly many Differences of Opinion amongſt the wiſe Counſellors of Queen *Elizabeth*; particularly between the great Lord *Burleigh* and the Earl of *Leiceſter*, in the Conduct to be obſerved towards the Queen of *Scots*, on her firſt coming into *England* *. Yet both theſe great Men continued to ſerve their Miſtreſs to a great old Age, and to the End of their Lives. They both lived to conduct her through the Storms of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion, that moſt trying and important Period. —— And *Burleigh* ſurvived it ſeveral Years.

LET us look back to the Hiſtory of that Event, and ſee what Wiſdom and

* See the State Papers of that Period.

Courage,

Courage, with an united Affection of Prince and People, were able to effect. A Conjuncture as much more dangerous than the preſent, as the Preſervation of all that is near and dear to us, is more important than the Acquiſition or Loſs of ſome diſtant Country.

WE have a Prince on the Throne as anxious for the Glory and Welfare of his People, as ever that great Queen was, who hath done every Thing in his power to aſſure us of his Affection, and hath called upon all honeſt Men, in their ſeveral Stations, to aſſiſt him in the great and difficult Work he is engaged in. —— Let us all ſhew our Gratitude to him, and to Heaven alſo, for this great and uncommon Bleſſing, by uniting our Endeavours to

eaſe

eaſe him of ſome Part of the Burthen of this great Station.

UNHAPPY is the Condition of a Prince, and moſt unhappy that of a good Prince, who is obliged to ſtruggle both with internal and external Oppoſition, from which it is not in his Power to withdraw himſelf. Let not ſo heavy a Reproach ſtain the preſent Glory of this great Nation; but as we have many of us offered to ſacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in ſupport of his Perſon and Government, ſo let us add one Sacrifice more, of *our Opinions* alſo, for the Peace of our Country.

LET the great Men, who, on account of their ſuperior Fortunes and Abi-

Abilities, are properly called to the chief Direction of Publick Affairs, lay aſide all Jealouſies and Contentions for Power and Influence, and unite their Hearts and Heads to carry us through the preſent Storm: And let the People, on their Part, contribute liberally and heartily, with their Purſes, to ſupport the great, but neceſſary Expences which the preſent Exigencies of the State require. When the Seas ſhall be calm again, and the Veſſel of the Commonwealth ſafely arrived in Port, then ſhall we be at Leiſure to examine and conſider of the Injuries that Time and Tempeſts have brought upon her.

ANOTHER Object, not leſs important than the National Debt, will then preſent itſelf, and call for our

our moſt ſerious Regard; I mean the preſent State of the Poor, which muſt ſpeedily be regulated. This Burthen is become ſo great, and hath increaſed ſo rapidly for this laſt Century, that it threatens to ſwallow up one Fourth Part of the Profits of our Lands.

Domeſtick Oeconomy will require the deepeſt and moſt ſerious Attention at a proper Time. The preſent Buſineſs is to apply ourſelves vigorouſly to the War, and ſhew, by a prudent, but ſpirited Conduct, that we are determined to reap the Fruits of the great Succeſſes, and the preſent flouriſhing Condition of our Fleets and Armies; and that no Power in *Europe*, ſhall, either by Force or Artifice, rob us of the Advantages we have obtained at the

Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure.

If we are to contend with *Spain*, (which muſt be ſubmitted to the proper Judge) the preſent ſeems to be a favourable Opportunity; when our Navy is in full Strength and Reputation, and under the Direction of a noble Lord, whoſe perſonal Experience enables him to annoy her Settlements in the tendereſt Parts.——— Thus we may oblige her to employ all that Wealth *to preſerve herſelf*, which is ſuppoſed to be ſecretly intended to *ſupport her Ally*.

In all our Deliberations, let us never forget the Advantage of our Situation; and that whilſt we are true to ourſelves, no foreign Power can ever hurt us.

By

By the Memorial of the late Negotiation publiſhed by the *French* Court, our Enemy ſeems to have been bantering us all the Summer, and never to have had any ſerious Deſign of an Accommodation.

For *France* to undertake the Affairs of *Spain*, (who hath a publick Miniſter at our Court, and hath always been conſidered in the Light of a Friend, or at leaſt of a Neutral Power) hath, at firſt Sight, the Air of Folly and Impertinence, and is juſtly ſo treated by the late worthy Secretary's Letter, in Anſwer to M. *de Buſſy*'s Demands on the Behalf of that Nation.

If by drawing on a Refuſal, which M. *de Buſſy* could not but expect, he meant to involve *Great Britain* and

Spain

Spain in a Quarrel, he may perhaps be ſucceſsful in that Part of his Negotiation, —— if *Spain* ſhould be ſo weak as to fall into his Snare. —— But it is not at all probable, that that wiſe Nation, which hath hitherto kept itſelf diſengaged, ſhould now come in to ſupport the tottering State of the *French* Marine, with no other Proſpect than to be buried in its Ruins.

THE Demand of Reſtitution, or Satisfaction for the Ships taken before the Declaration of War, is equally inconſiſtent with a Treaty of Amity. —— If two People, who had been long at Variance, were to meet at a Conference to determine their Differences,— would it not be moſt ſtrange for either of the Parties to demand, at firſt ſetting

ting out, that his Opponent ſhould acknowledge, that he had been entirely in the Wrong? —— An Abſurdity too groſs for the moſt ſtupid Politician to fall into, and therefore not to be expected in the acute M. *de Buſſy*.

WHAT therefore muſt we infer from theſe two Circumſtances of the Negotiation? The Inference is obvious, —— That Matters are *not yet ripe for a Peace*, and that nothing but another vigorous Campaign can bring the volatile *French* to a more ſerious Temper. If they treat us in this *ſupercilious* Manner in their preſent *unfortunate* Circumſtances, let us think what their *Inſolence* would have been, had they had our *Succeſſes*. Let us lay this deeply to Heart, and ſhew them, that we are in the Hands of Men of Honour and Spirit, who will

not

not be impoſed upon. —— His Majeſty's Speech clearly proves this, and may convince the whole Nation, that no Change of Meaſures is intended.

We all know who it was, that, in Deriſion, ſent a young King of *England* a Preſent of Tennis-Balls, as a fit Employment for his Juvenile Years. —— Let *France* reflect on the ſerious Conſequences of that unſeaſonable Jeſt, —— and conſider with Dread, that the *Britiſh* Nation cannot ſafely be trifled with, under a true Succeſſor of that glorious Monarch, whoſe excellent Conduct his preſent Majeſty ſeems to take for a Model of his Government.

FINIS.